INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

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OPS Pass-through Regulation Covers Increased Can Costs

OPS on September 10 issued its "materials pass-through" regulation permitting industrial users of steel, pig iron, copper and aluminum, and items manufactured therefrom or containing component parts composed of these metals, to pass on to their customers the increased costs resulting from the ceiling price increases recently authorized for these metals. Under General Overriding Regulation 35, canners of products still under price control will be permitted to increase their ceilings to the extent that their increased can costs reflect a corresponding use of the pass-through privilege by the can manufacturer.

GOR 35 does not permit pass-throughs of cost increases generally,

(Please turn to page 261)

Wage-Hour Warehouse Ruling Still Effective

There has apparently been some misunderstanding within the industry as to the meaning and effect of the new Wage and Hour Division interpretative statement (see INFORMATION LETTER of September 6, page 251) as it relates to off-the-premises warehousing operations. Subparagraph (b) of Section 780.50, which defines the term "canning," expressly states that the new section replaces and supersedes the off-the-premises warehouse ruling of November 27, 1947 (see INFORMATION LETTER of November 29, 1947, page 477).

The new statement is not designed to replace any settled principles of wage-hour enforcement policy in this area. It is a general interpretative statement not in conflict with the off-the-premises warehouse ruling of November 27, 1947, which may be amplified from time to time in future statements to indicate the Wage and Hour Division's views on its application to particular operational patterns. Until the Division indicates to the contrary, the industry may consider the off-the-premises warehouse ruling as being incorporated in the new release and still in effect.

Final FDA Order on Canned Mushroom Standards

The Federal Security Administrator on September 5 issued the final order amending the definition and standard of identity and establishing a standard of fill of container for canned mushrooms.

The final order was published in the *Federal Register* of September 11 and will be effective 90 days after the date of publication.

The findings of fact and the standard of identity and standard of fill are identical with the proposal issued February 24, 1951 (see INFORMATION LETTER of March 3, 1951, pages 129 and 133) except for the number by which the standards are to be codified in federal regulations.

The texts of the standards of identity and fill of container are reproduced on page 256.

N.C.A. Issues New Booklet On 'The Canning Industry'

"The Canning Industry," a 36-page illustrated booklet, has just been issued by the National Canners Association. As prepared by the Information Division, which distributed copies this week to the N.C.A. membership, the booklet is written to present in lay language and for general understanding the importance and the contribution to living standards and general public service made by the canning industry and its products.

It contains chapters covering each of the individual phases of canning activity—history, economic importance, scientific basis of product, container and process, raw product phases, factory procedure and equipment, distribution and buying, nutritive values, best use of canned foods. The net effect of the text of the publication is that canned foods are high in quality, nutrition and value.

The booklet was created to implement the Association's continuing and expanding program of increasing the

(Please turn to page 261)

Room Reservations for 1953 Convention

Members who desire rooms at the 1953 Convention are urged to complete the room request form, mailed to them six weeks ago, and return it promptly to N.C.A., inasmuch as rooms are now being tentatively assigned.

Can Order, M-25

Temporary permission to make unrestricted use of cans or parts of cans made from emergency purchases of tin plate by can manufacturers was announced September 9 by the National Production Authority. The action was taken through issuance of Direction 5 to M-25, and is effective for the period October 15 through December 31.

Direction 5 permits can manufacturers to make and sell cans made of tin plate acquired by a can manufacturer for a specific purpose during the recent work stoppage in the steel industry and not commercially usable for the purpose for which it was acquired. Direction 5 also permits packers to use these cans for packing any product irrespective of the can material specifications and quantity use limitations of M-25. In order to identify the shipments coming under

(Please turn to page 262)

Educational Materials For Teachers and Students

The packet of educational materials on canned foods supplied to teachers and students in foods classes has been revised by the N.C.A. Home Economics Division. The new materials are being sent now to schools for their use during the current school year.

A packet of the educational materials on canned foods was mailed this week to each N.C.A. member.

The new materials were prepared in response to the large demand from

(Please turn to page 260)

STANDARDS

Text of FDA Standards for Canned Mushrooms

Following are the texts of the standard of identity and the standard of fill of container for canned mushrooms, as published in the *Federal Register* of September 11:

§ 52.990 *Canned vegetables; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.*

* * *

(c) To the vegetable ingredient water is added; except that pimientos may be canned with or without added water, and sweet potatoes in mashed form are canned without added water, and asparagus may be canned with added water, asparagus juice, or a mixture or both. For the purposes of this section, asparagus juice is the clear, unfermented liquid expressed from the washed and heated sprouts or parts of sprouts of the asparagus plant; mixtures of asparagus juice and water are considered to be water when such mixtures are used as a packing medium for canned asparagus. In the case of artichokes, citric acid or a vinegar is added in such quantity as to reduce the pH of the finished canned vegetable to 4.5 or below. The following optional ingredients, in the case of the vegetables specified, may be added:

(1) Citric acid or a vinegar, in the cases of all vegetables (except artichokes, in which such ingredient is prescribed, and except canned mushrooms, in which no such ingredient is permitted), in a quantity not more than sufficient to permit effective processing by heat without discoloration or other impairment of the article.

(2) An edible vegetable oil, in the cases of artichokes and pimientos.

(3) In the case of potatoes, purified calcium chloride, calcium sulfate, calcium citrate, monocalcium phosphate, or any mixture of two or more such calcium salts, in a quantity reasonably necessary to firm the potatoes, but in no case in a quantity such that the calcium contained in any such calcium salt or mixture is more than 0.051 percent of the weight of the finished food.

(4) Snaps, in the cases of shelled beans, black-eyed peas, and field peas.

(5) Salt may be added to any of the canned vegetables in this section, in a quantity sufficient to season the food.

(6) In the cases of all vegetables (except canned mushrooms) one or more of the following optional seasoning ingredients may be added in a quantity sufficient to season the food:

(i) A vinegar.

(ii) Spice.

(iii) Refined sugar (sucrose).

(iv) Refined corn sugar (dextrose).

(7) In the case of canned mushrooms, ascorbic acid (vitamin C) may be added in a quantity not to exceed 37.5 milligrams for each ounce of drained weight of mushrooms.

The food is sealed in a container, and so processed by heat as to prevent spoilage.

* * * * *

(f) (1) If the optional ingredient specified in paragraph (c) (2) of this section is present, the label shall bear the statement "..... Oil Added" or "With Added ..... Oil," the blank being filled in with the common or usual name of the oil.

(2) If the optional ingredient specified in paragraph (c) (3) of this section is present, the label shall bear the statement "Trace of ..... Added" or "With Added Trace of .....," the blank being filled in with the words "Calcium Salt" or "Calcium Salts," as the case may be, or with the name or names of the particular calcium salt or salts added.

(3) If the optional ingredient specified in paragraph (c) (4) of this section is present, the label shall bear the statement "With Snaps."

(4) If optional seasoning ingredient of paragraph (c) (6) (i) of this section is present, the label shall bear the statement "Seasoned with Vinegar" or "Seasoned with ..... Vinegar," the blank being filled in with the common or usual name of the vinegar.

(5) If optional seasoning ingredient of paragraph (c) (6) (ii) of this section is present, the label shall bear the statement "Spice Added" or "With Added Spice."

(6) If a vinegar, spice, and vegetable oil, or any two of these are present, the label may bear, in lieu of the statements prescribed in this section, showing the presence of such ingredients, a combination of such statements, as for example, "With Added Cider Vinegar, Spice, and Olive Oil."

(7) If asparagus juice is used as a packing medium in canned asparagus, the label shall bear the statement, "Packed in Asparagus Juice."

* * * * *

2. Part 51 is amended by adding the following new section:

§ 51.503 *Canned mushrooms; fill of container; label statement of substandard fill.* The standard of fill of container for canned mushrooms is a fill such that:

(a) The weight of drained mushrooms in a container the dimensions of which are specified in the following table is not less than the weight of drained mushrooms prescribed in such table for such container:

Trade designation	Over-all dimensions sealed can		Weight of drained mushrooms
	Diameter	Height	
	Inches	*Inches*	*Ounces (avoirdupois)*
202 x 204	2 1/4	2 1/4	2
211 x 212	2 11/16	2 3/4	4
300 x 400	3	4	8
307 x 510	3 7/16	5 1/4	16
603 x 700	6 3/16	7	68

(b) The drained weight of mushrooms in containers of a size not specified in paragraph (a) of this section is not less than 56 percent of the water capacity of the container, if such water capacity is less than 11.0 ounces avoirdupois; not less than 59 percent of the water capacity of the container, if such water capacity is 11.0 ounces or more but less than 25 ounces avoirdupois; and not less than 62 percent of the water capacity of the container, if such water capacity is 25 ounces avoirdupois or more.

(c) Water capacity of containers is determined by the general method provided in § 10.1 of this chapter.

(d) Drained weight is determined by the following method: Tilt the opened container so as to distribute the contents evenly over the meshes of a circular sieve which has been previously weighed. The diameter of the sieve is 8 inches if the quantity of contents of the container is less than 3 pounds, and 12 inches if such quantity is 3 pounds or more. The bottom of the sieve is woven-wire cloth which complies with the specifications for such cloth set forth under "2380 Micron (No. 8)" in table 1 of "Standard Specifications for Sieves," published March 1, 1940, in L. C. 584 of the U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. Without shifting the material on the sieve, so incline the sieve as to facilitate drainage. Two minutes after drainage begins, weigh the sieve and drained mushrooms. The weight so found, less the weight of the sieve, shall be considered to be the weight of drained mushrooms.

(e) If canned mushrooms fall below the applicable standard of fill of container prescribed in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, the label shall bear the general statement of substandard fill specified in § 10.2 (b) of this chapter, in the manner and form therein specified.

Georgia Canners Association

The annual meeting of the Georgia Canners Association will be held December 4-5 at the Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta, it is announced by Paul J. Mitchell, Jr., Secretary.

STATISTICS

1952 Asparagus Pack

The 1952 pack of canned asparagus totaled 4,596,190 actual cases as compared with 4,969,054 cases packed in 1950, according to a report by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

	1951	1952
	(actual cases)	
All green:		
New Jersey	671,716	666,961
Illinois	523,330	429,610
Michigan	493,796	559,615
Wash.-Ore.	354,400	388,464
California	1,428,904	996,672
Other states	397,638	276,925
Total all green	3,869,793	3,318,247
White:		
California	1,099,261	1,277,943
U. S. Total	4,969,054	4,596,190

Demand and Price Situation

Demand for farm products and other goods and services continues strong, it is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in *The Demand and Price Situation.*

Consumer purchases rose a little from the first to the second quarter of this year as personal income remained high and use of consumer credit increased substantially, BAE said. Consumer buying of most goods continued relatively high in July.

The high level of retail sales and sharply curtailed output of some durable goods have reduced total business inventories appreciably. Consequently, the ratio of stocks of business establishments to their sales is lower than a year ago.

Price changes in recent weeks were generally small. Wholesale prices, relatively stable from March through June, rose gradually during July and August. The most recent BLS weekly wholesale price index for processed foods, covering September 2, stood at 110.8 (1947-49=100), a decline of 0.3 points from August 19. The index on September 2 was 0.8 points above the index in July of this year but only 0.6 points above January, 1951.

(N.C.A. is compiling, each month, an index of prices received by canners for canned fruits and vegetables. The N.C.A. index covers the same products as the BLS wholesale canned fruit and vegetable index. Three months' comparison have shown the index values to be essentially the same. The N.C.A. index will be available considerably earlier than the BLS wholesale index.)

Consumer prices for moderate income families in large cities rose slightly in July from the record levels of June. The BLS preliminary retail food index for August 25 reported a rise of 0.3 percent for all foods above the July 15 index. The August 25 index showed no increase over the preliminary index of August 15. Following are BLS preliminary retail food indexes for August 15 and August 25, with percent change:

BLS Retail Food Price Indexes

1935-39 = 100

Commodity	Aug. 15, 1952	Aug 25, 1952	Percent change
All foods	235.6	235.6	.....
Beverages	346.1	345.7	−0.1
Fresh fruits and vegetables	259.9	256.2	−3.7
Meats and poultry	277.8	279.5	+0.6
Dried fruits and vegetables	239.9	239.0	−0.4
Dairy products	214.5	215.1	+0.3
Eggs	211.8	223.5	+5.5
Cereals and bakery products	194.4	194.5	+0.1
Sugar and sweets	189.7	190.3	+0.3
Canned fruits and vegetables	162.6	163.4	+0.5
Fats and oils	141.2	141.3	+0.1

Acreage and Production of 1952 Food Crops

The prospective 1952 tonnage of nine important truck crops for commercial processing remains at 20 percent less than last year, and production of deciduous fruits this year is expected to be about 10 percent smaller than 1951, on the basis of September 1 conditions, it is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

September 1 prospects are for 1952 vegetable tonnages smaller than in 1951 for all of the nine processing crops except sweet corn. Sweet corn prospects improved during August and on September 1 the indicated production was second only to that harvested in 1949. Production of vegetables for processing promises to be above average for all crops estimated except beets and pimientos. The indicated production of tomatoes for processing declined nearly 5 percent during August, and, except for that crop, it appears likely that production of most of the major processing crops will approach or exceed the goals suggested by USDA early this year. Indicated production of tomatoes is about 7 percent below the goals.

In *The Demand and Price Situation,* BAE said that indications are that prices paid growers for processing crops this year may average slightly lower than last for tomatoes, spinach, and green lima beans, but about as high as last year, or higher, for most other processing crops.

Snap Beans for Processing

Production prospects for the 1952 crop of snap beans for processing improved slightly during August in several scattered states and on September 1 a total of 243,600 tons was indicated, according to BAE. This is about 12 percent less than the 1951 production of 275,260 tons but 13 percent above the 10-year average of 215,500 tons.

On September 1, a yield of 1.97 tons per acre was indicated. This compares with 2.19 tons obtained last year and the 10-year average of 1.76 tons per acre.

In Colorado and Utah production prospects on September 1 were slightly more favorable than on August 1, but the Oregon-Washington crop failed to come up to earlier expectations. Other states showing some improvement in the late crop include Maine, Michigan, New Jersey, and Virginia. Scattered showers fell about September 1 in eastern Oklahoma and northwestern Arkansas and improved prospects for the late crop in the Ozark area.

State	1951 Indicated	1951 Revised	1952 Indicated
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Maine	7,700	7,700	3,400
New York	48,600	45,900	52,800
New Jersey	5,200	6,000	5,400
Pennsylvania	12,100	9,000	8,000
Michigan	9,500	10,100	11,200
Wisconsin	18,300	19,200	18,600
Missouri	1,000	800	200
Delaware	2,800	4,400	3,000
Maryland	15,700	23,800	16,900
Virginia	4,200	5,700	4,400
N. Carolina	2,600	2,100	1,500
S. Carolina	400	2,200	900
Georgia	200	200	200
Florida [1]	16,500	15,800	11,200
Tennessee	9,300	8,800	8,600
Mississippi	2,200	800	1,200
Arkansas	8,400	7,800	5,300
Louisiana	400	400	400
Oklahoma	3,200	4,500	1,600
Texas	7,000	7,000	7,700
Colorado	4,500	3,900	4,800
Utah	2,600	2,600	2,600
Washington	12,200	11,000	10,200
Oregon	55,900	59,000	50,600
California	14,700	11,970	8,400
Other states [2]	4,800	4,500	4,500
U. S. Total	270,000	275,260	243,600

[1] Sum of estimates by seasonal groups. [2] Ala., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Mass., Minn., Mont., Nebr., N. M., Ohio, Vt., and Wyo.

Lima Beans for Processing

September 1 reports from lima bean processors indicate a 1952 production of 83,870 tons for canning and freezing, according to BAE. This is about 12 percent less than the 1951 production of 95,120 tons but nearly 65 percent more than the 1941-50 average production of 50,910 tons.

The preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest this year is 99,600 acres, or 7 percent less than the 107,000 acres harvested last year, but about one-third more than the average of 74,460 acres harvested during the 1941-50 period.

The September 1 indicated yield is 1,684 pounds per acre. This compares with 1,776 pounds obtained last year and an average of 1,314 pounds for the 1941-50 period. Yields indicated on September 1 in Ohio and Wisconsin were below average, while in practically all other important states they were above average.

State	1951 Indicated	1951 Revised	1952 Indicated	Change from 1951
	(tons, shelled)			(percent)
New York	3,450	2,090	3,980	+48
New Jersey	8,050	9,580	7,200	−25
Pennsylvania	2,000	2,820	3,360	+19
Ohio	210	240	120	−50
Michigan	1,820	2,120	1,080	−49
Wisconsin	4,810	3,840	4,120	+ 7
Delaware	15,280	18,340	13,500	−26
Maryland	2,730	3,170	1,950	−62
Virginia	2,090	3,180	2,750	−14
Washington	2,000	1,720	1,520	−12
California	30,000	32,090	30,520	− 5
Other states [1]	16,040	15,330	13,770	−10
U. S. Total	88,480	95,120	83,870	−12

[1] Ark., Colo., Ga., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Minn., Mo., Okla., Ore., Tenn., and Utah.

Beets for Canning

On September 1 a total of 120,800 tons of beets for canning were in prospect for 1952, according to BAE. This prospective production is 20 percent less than the 1951 production of 151,400 tons and 13 percent less than the 10-year average production of 139,400 tons.

The preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest is 14,300 acres, about 14 percent less than last year's harvested acreage of 16,610 acres and also the 10-year average of 16,680 acres.

The September 1 indicated yield of beets for canning is 8.45 tons per acre. This compares with 9.11 tons obtained last year and an average of 8.27 tons for the 1941-50 period.

State	1951 Indicated	1951 Revised	1952 Indicated	Change from 1951
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(percent)
New York	40,200	34,200	29,700	−13
New Jersey	8,800	8,800	4,200	−52
Michigan	9,600	8,900	5,200	−42
Wisconsin	65,600	64,100	52,000	−19
Oregon	27,300	25,100	16,700	−33
Other states [1]	11,000	10,300	13,000	+26
U. S. Total	162,500	151,400	120,800	−20

[1] Calif., Colo., Ill., Ind., Iowa, La., Me., Md., Minn., Miss., Ohio, Pa., Tenn., Texas, Utah, and Wash.

Cabbage for Kraut

The prospective contract production of cabbage for sauerkraut, based on September 1 indications, is only 800 tons below that reported on August 1, a decline of less than 1 percent, according to BAE. The 97,000 tons now indicated for 1952 compares with 101,900 tons obtained in 1951 from contracts and an average of 85,000 tons for the 1941-50 period.

Total supplies of cabbage for both fresh market and kraut manufacture in the summer and early fall domestic areas are indicated at 501,600 tons, about 1 percent more than the 497,100 tons indicated on August 1 but 9 percent less than the 549,800 tons produced in 1951 and 5 percent less than the 10-year average of 529,200 tons. The acreage in these areas under contract to kraut packers is expected to produce 88,500 tons compared with 93,400 tons last year.

Pimientos for Processing

The Georgia pimiento crop for 1952 is expected to be 37 percent less than last year's production and 43 percent below the 1941-50 average, according to BAE. The 9,600 tons indicated on September 1 compares with 15,300 tons obtained last year.

The 1952 acreage for harvest is 16,000 acres, 11 percent less than the 18,000 acres harvested in 1951 but 10 percent above the 10-year average of 14,610 acres. The indicated yield, based on September 1 conditions, is only 0.60 tons per acre compared with 0.85 tons in 1951 and 1.14 tons for the 10-year average. Extreme heat and dry weather damaged the 1952 crop.

These estimates relate to acreage in Georgia only. The report does not cover acreage grown in other states for Georgia processors.

Tomatoes for Processing

Prospects for the production of tomatoes for processing declined nearly 5 percent during August, and on September 1 a total of 3,062,800 tons was indicated for 1952, according to BAE. This indicated production compares with a corrected figure of 3,238,600 tons indicated on August 1 this year, 4,503,890 tons obtained last year, and the 10-year average production of 2,929,200 tons.

On September 1 a yield of 7.89 tons per acre was indicated. This compares with 9.83 tons obtained in 1951 and a 10-year average of 6.10 tons per acre. The September 1 yield prospects in California point to a yield above average but not equal to last year's. Unfavorable August weather in most other important tomato producing states reduced this year's production prospects from those indicated earlier in the season. Excessive rainfall during August was particularly unfavorable for this crop in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.

Following are prospects for production at the present time:

State	1951 Indicated	1951 Revised	1952 Indicated	Change from 1951
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(percent)
N. Y.	160,000	190,000	166,500	−12
N. J.	315,000	316,200	241,500	−24
Pa.	183,300	217,100	176,400	−19
Ohio	142,900	181,400	186,000	+ 3
Ind.	459,000	588,000	310,500	−47
Ill.	89,500	94,700	63,700	−33
Mich.	56,000	62,500	62,100	− 1
Wis.	8,000	4,200	4,800	+14
Iowa	9,500	5,800	8,100	+40
Mo.	18,000	18,000	9,000	−50
Del.	39,600	30,800	17,100	−44
Md.	207,000	228,800	134,000	−41
Va.	90,000	93,000	49,300	−47
S. C.	6,800	8,600	5,400	−31
Fla.[1]	24,000	34,450	31,200	− 9
Ky.	5,200	6,700	2,500	−63
Tenn.	7,500	5,700	2,600	−54
Ark.	26,500	29,200	15,200	−48
Okla.	2,400	1,000	500	−50
Texas	35,200	35,200	21,600	−39
Colo.	24,500	24,500	20,800	−15
Utah	91,800	99,600	65,000	−35
Calif.	1,667,500	2,210,000	1,456,000	−34
Other states[2]	16,700	18,440	13,000	−30
U. S. Total	3,685,900	4,503,890	3,062,800	−32

[1] Sum of estimates by seasonal groups. [2] Ala., Ariz., Conn., Ga., Idaho, Kans., La., Minn., Miss., Nebr., N. M., N. C., Ore., Wash., and W. Va.

Sweet Corn for Processing

The indicated 1952 production of sweet corn for canning, freezing and other processing is estimated at 1,399,900 tons as of September 1, according to BAE. If realized, this prospective production would be an increase of about 18 percent over last year's tonnage of 1,184,800 and about 19 percent above the 1941-50 average of 1,174,000 tons. A production of 1,399,900 tons this year would be second only to that of the 1949 season when 1,406,300 tons were produced.

A yield of 2.96 tons per acre for 1952 was indicated by September 1 reports. This compares with 2.74 tons produced in 1951 and an average for the 1941-50 period of 2.53 tons. Should a final yield of 2.96 tons materialize, it would be second only to the all-time high yield of 3.07 tons per acre obtained in 1949.

State	1951 Indicated	1951 Revised	1952 Indicated	Change from 1951
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(per cent)
Maine	26,200	29,200	20,900	−28
N. H.	1,300	1,400	1,400	....
Vt.	2,200	2,200	2,000	− 9
N. Y.	58,800	62,600	75,600	+21
Pa.	23,500	26,800	23,100	−14
Ohio	32,600	30,200	37,500	+24
Ind.	55,100	50,000	56,700	+13
Ill.	185,600	183,300	199,500	+ 9
Mich.	1,800	2,200	2,900	+32
Wis.	235,200	212,100	307,500	+45
Minn.	241,800	234,100	285,600	+22
Iowa	59,800	52,200	79,500	+52
Nebr.	3,200	3,600	3,100	−14
Del.	13,200	12,600	10,200	−19
Md.	77,000	71,900	75,900	+ 6
Va.	2,300	2,800	2,500	−11
Idaho	40,100	46,000	45,900	....
Utah	27,400	27,600	26,400	− 4
Wash.	53,200	52,100	62,300	+20
Ore.	52,800	54,000	55,400	+ 3
Other states[1]	29,900	27,900	26,000	− 7
U. S. Total	1,223,000	1,184,800	1,399,900	+18

[1] Ark., Colo., Mont., N. J., Okla., S. D., Tenn., Texas, and Wyo.

Potato Production

Potato prospects improved slightly during August and a national crop of 337,685,000 bushels is indicated by diggings to September 1, according to BAE. This compares with 335,421,000 bushels forecast on August 1.

An average yield of 238 bushels per acre is indicated, exceeded only by the 1951 yield of 241 bushels and the record-high yield of 253 bushels in 1950.

Sweet Potato Production

August rains relieved the drought conditions that prevailed in many sweet potato areas, and a crop of 29,669,000 bushels is now in prospect, according to BAE. This estimate is 5 percent larger than the August 1 estimate and also 5 percent above 1951 production.

The Louisiana and Oklahoma crops held their own but the prospective yield declined 10 bushels in Texas. Declines also were registered in New Jersey, Indiana, and Kansas.

Stocks of Bulk Sauerkraut

The following report on bulk sauerkraut in canners' hands, which was compiled by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, represents kraut cut from the 1951 crop of cabbage and consists of the bulk kraut on hand in vats and in cases of canned kraut converted to barrels, 10 cases to the barrel regardless of size.

	June 1, 1952	Aug. 1, 1952
	(45-gallon barrels)	
Northeast	65,733	37,094
Midwest	78,522	50,319
South	9,408	12,868
West	12,080	4,899
U. S. Total	165,743	105,180

Northeast includes Conn., Md., Mass., N. Y., Pa., and Va. Midwest includes Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Ohio, and Wis. South includes Mo., N. C., Tenn., and Texas. West includes Calif., Colo., Ore., Utah, and Wash.

Dry Bean Production

Dry bean production prospects have declined from a month ago and on September 1 the crop is estimated at 15.5 million bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis) compared with 15.8 million bags indicated August 1, according to BAE. The prospective 1952 crop is the smallest since 1945 and is about 14 percent below the 1941-50 average.

In each of the Northeast states, sharp declines are noted, with Michigan down 27 percent and New York down 5. Slight improvement was noted in the Northwest area, except that in Idaho, principal producing state of that area, indications point to a crop 10 percent below last year. In the Southwest, Colorado is expecting the highest yield of record. Prospects in California are for a crop 11 percent below 1951. In that state, production of standard limas is forecast up 17 percent while baby limas are down 26 percent and other types of dry beans average 19 percent below last year.

State and Area	1951	1952 Indicated	Percent change
	(thousand bags)		
Northeast	5,843	4,599	−21
Northwest	4,569	4,316	− 6
Southwest	1,802	1,963	+ 9
California	5,232	4,651	−11
U. S. Total	17,446	15,529	−11

Estimated Production of 1952 Fruit Crops

Production of deciduous fruits in 1952 is expected to be about 10 percent smaller than the 1951 crop and 6 percent below the 1941-50 average, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

In *The Demand and Price Situation*, BAE stated:

"Output of canned fruits in 1952-53 probably will be about 10 percent smaller than the 1951-52 pack. But with a large carryover, civilian supplies are expected to be as large as in 1951-52. A moderate reduction in pack of canned fruit juices, mostly citrus, probably will be more than offset by increased production of frozen fruit juices. Production of frozen fruits and berries (excluding juices) probably will be smaller than in 1951. Output of dried fruits is still uncertain."

Of grower prices for fruits, BAE said:

"Prices received by growers for apples in September are expected to average higher than in the same month of 1951, largely as a result of a smaller crop and stronger demand for apples for processing. But grower prices for most other deciduous fruits marketed in volume that month probably will average about the same as, or lower than, a year earlier. Weaker demand from canners will continue to affect prices for these fruits in September, a heavy month for processing."

September 1 prospects for production of fruits were reported by BAE in its September 10 General Crop Report as follows:

Apples—Prospects on September 1 in commercial counties indicated a crop of 98,058,000 bushels, down slightly from a month earlier.

The eastern crop is indicated at 42,627,000 bushels, up from the 42,448,000 bushels indicated a month ago. Generally light crops are expected in the New England States. Because of the dry weather, apples are not sizing as well as expected. In New York, the crop is sizing very well and cool nights have developed

satisfactory color. The Pennsylvania crop is generally sizing satisfactorily. In Virginia, Golden Delicious and Winesap have heavy sets while the set of Delicious and Stayman is poor.

The western crop is placed at 38,982,000 bushels. Washington is expecting a rather light production. The Oregon crop is generally developing satisfactorily.

Peaches—Total production is estimated at 61,626,000 bushels, up slightly from the August indication. The September 1 estimate of 18,126,000 bushels of clingstones in California is unchanged from a month earlier. Harvesting of clingstones for canning will be finished by mid-September, and harvest of California freestones is about completed, the August estimate of 10,918,000 bushels showing no change. In Michigan, harvest of Elbertas was starting on September 1, with size and quality good. Harvest also is under way in the Northwest, where conditions improved slightly during August.

Pears—The pear crop is forecast at 29,833,000 bushels, down slightly from August 1, largely because of lower prospects for Bartletts in Washington. In other states, prospects were the same or only slightly changed.

In Washington, the Bartlett pear estimate is down 189,000 bushels as a result of the late spring frost damage. In Oregon, the set of Bartletts in the Hood River area was heavier than a year ago but recent dry weather has resulted in fruit not sizing as expected earlier. In California, harvest of Bartletts advanced rapidly and is expected to be completed by mid-September in the later districts, with fruit of good quality. Prospects in New York declined slightly during August.

Apricots—September 1 prospects point to a crop of 174,000 tons of apricots in California, Washington and Utah, up slightly from August 1 conditions. The crop in Washington was estimated at 14,000 tons on September 1 as compared with 12,900 tons August 1. The forecast for California, at 155,000 tons, remains unchanged. The quantity shipped fresh and the quantity canned were about the same as last year but the quantity dried was considerably less.

Plums and Prunes—The crop is forecast at 63,700 tons, the same as on August 1. A crop of good size and quality is indicated in California and the Northwest, except in western Oregon, where dry weather has reduced the size of the fruit slightly.

Cranberries—The September 1 forecast is for 908,200 barrels of cranberries, unchanged from the August 15 indication (see INFORMATION LETTER of August 23, page 245).

PUBLICITY

Good Packaging Yearbook

The annual *Good Packaging Yearbook* for 1952 devotes 12 pages of text and illustration to the various collaborative research programs the National Canners Association Laboratories have conducted with other laboratories in the industry, the government and the universities. The article relates how the founding of the N.C.A. Laboratory was the result of mutual interests between two segments of the industry, and that the first programs undertaken were collaborative.

Among the programs cited in the feature are those on processing, nutrition, waste disposal, sanitation, instruction of technicians, container performance, and pesticide residues. The illustrations used by the magazine show scenes from the Washington, Berkeley and Seattle offices and laboratories of N.C.A. along with several exterior and interior views of industry and university laboratories involved in the cooperative research programs discussed.

Illinois Business Review

The canning industry was the subject of a feature page in a recent issue of the *Illinois Business Review*, published monthly by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research of the University of Illinois. Much of the material was supplied by Vice President Louis Ratzesberger, Jr., from N.C.A. publications.

The article deals first with the public service contribution of the industry in making foods available outside their growing seasons, in serving as a balance wheel in farm marketing, and in the preservation of stable prices.

It includes a general history of canning and a more specific outline of the establishment, growth, size and characteristics of the canning industry in Illinois.

Educational Materials

(Concluded from page 255)

teachers for additional up-to-date materials for use in teaching about foods. In order that materials may be best planned to fit into modern teaching units, the staff of the Home Economics Division calls personally on city and state supervisors of home economics and to visit classes in session. Each field trip results in added information for the next revision or new piece of material to be prepared.

The Home Economics Division's publications are keyed to junior and senior high school levels. Guided by the advice of teachers, they are short, direct, and the information is presented as simply as possible. It is estimated that three-fourths of the high school students are married and managing their own homes within a few years after leaving high school.

The trend being followed by most associations, institutes and firms supplying school materials is to prepare publications which will be used in the classroom and will then be taken home to parents.

At the start of the school year, sample packets are mailed directly to key people such as city and state supervisors, heads of food and nutrition departments of colleges, and extension and home demonstration leaders. The materials also are advertised in teachers' professional magazines, from which the teacher returns coupons if she wishes to have copies for use in teaching. Other than the first introductory direct mailing, material is sent only upon request.

Included in this year's materials are four new publications:

1. "Canned Foods Buying Guide"—a wall chart which has long been requested by teachers who wanted cans and jars shown in actual size, and additional information helpful to the purchaser of canned foods.

2. "How the Descriptive Label Helps the Canned Foods Shopper"—a leaflet published by the Labeling Research Division. It was prepared following suggestions of teachers that simple language be used and the information be of direct and practical value to the person who is shopping for canned foods.

3. "Canned Foods in Modern Meals"—a new six-page leaflet giving pertinent information about canned foods and following through with aids in using them for better meals.

4. "Canned Food Suggested Home and Class Problems"—a leaflet mailed for the use of the teacher in planning lessons and projects on canned foods.

Other publications in the packet are reprints and include "Modern Meal Patterns," which was prepared when teachers stated that students like recipe material to take home after it has been used in class; and "Canned Food Tables," which give nutritive values for average size servings of canned foods, and also a table giving the container content and average number of servings per unit.

Parade Magazine

Tuna and tomato juice were the features of the food article in the August 31 issue of *Parade* magazine. It is the magazine supplement distributed each Sunday with 32 leading metropolitan newspapers with a circulation of over 5 million.

Beth Merriman, *Parade* food editor, said in her article entitled "Meal for A Hot Day": "Tuna, always popular, takes on new appeal when it's molded in colorful, flavorful tomato aspic and served as a main dish for lunch or supper in warm weather.

"Begin the meal with a hot soup, on the hearty side; try combining one can each of mushroom and asparagus. Serve hot packaged rolls with the aspic. For dessert, peach ice cream."

The new tuna dish, tuna tomato aspic, was pictured in an attractive black-and-white photograph.

New Association Members

The following firms have been admitted into membership in the N.C.A. since August 16, 1952:

ANDERSON & SON, J. W., P. O. Box 596, Astoria, Ore. *Product*—Salmon. *Officer*—J. W. Anderson, manager.

PAYNE PACKING CO., INC., P. O. Box 307, Farmington, Me. *Products*—Beans (green, wax), corn. *Officer*—Vance Wells, general manager.

SOMERSET CANNING CORP., THE, P. O. Box 350, Somerset, Pa. *Products*—Kidney beans, beets, whole kernel corn, green peas. *Officer*—J. R. Stuart, president.

'The Canning Industry'

(Concluded from page 255)

acceptance and consumption of canned foods, and gaining recognition in all quarters of the vital importance of canning to the public welfare. It will be used to furnish information for newspapers, magazines, writers, radio and TV program directors, high school and college students, and others. N.C.A. members are being asked to disseminate its information to their local news and radio outlets, and to use it as background for their appearances before local clubs or organizations, and in their own public relations programs.

The N.C.A. is using the booklet initially this fall in connection with the industry-wide observance of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Nicolas Appert, the father of canning, to whom the publication is dedicated. Distribution is being made to metropolitan newspapers, news syndicates and radio and TV stations to enable them to feature the important growth of canned foods from Appert's initial disclosure of the canning process to their present leading position in the nation's food economy.

DEATH

Ole Salthe

Ole Salthe, 65, executive secretary of The Nutrition Foundation, Inc., died September 10 in a New York hospital following a brief illness. Mr. Salthe was well known to canners for his association with the Food and Drug Act of 1938. He assisted the late Senator Royal S. Copeland in the writing of provisions of the act and was frequently consulted by canners and other food industry people on the new regulation.

Mr. Salthe first studied chemistry and bacteriology at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn and served the New York City Health Department as head of its food and drug bureau. In 1925 he was secretary and general manager of the New York Live Poultry Commission Merchants Association. In 1939 he served as a consultant to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. During his close association with Dr. Copeland he served as the Senator's campaign treasurer. On establishment of The Nutrition Foundation 10 years ago, Mr. Salthe was made its executive secretary, serving in that post until his death.

DEFENSE

Parity Pass-through

Amendment 35 to the GCPR authorizes processors to file reports of parity pass-through with the OPS district office for the area where the plant is located or for the area where records are kept, whichever is most convenient.

The amendment was issued by OPS September 10 and will be effective September 15.

The amendment also makes "minor changes" in the items of information to be submitted to OPS by processors taking the parity pass-through under Section 11(b)(2) of the GCPR.

Copies of Amendment 35 to the GCPR are available upon request to the N.C.A.

Materials Pass-through

(Concluded from page 255)

or for increased costs of raw materials other than those directly attributable to the ceiling price increases authorized for the basic metals. On the contrary, the Statement of Considerations accompanying GOR 35 expressly declares that the "effects of any other kind of cost increases on industries or individual companies will continue to be considered in the future, as in the past, on the basis of existing Agency standards." The pass-through is authorized only in respect to those increased material costs actually experienced and directly attributable to a corresponding use of GOR 35 by the supplying manufacturer.

Under the regulation, canners may adjust their ceiling prices only after their suppliers at earlier stages of manufacture or distribution have actually raised their selling prices over their old ceilings by availing themselves of the corresponding pass-through privilege at the prior level of manufacture. Each manufacturer who sells his product to other manufacturers for use in the product they manufacture, and who has raised his price above his previous ceiling under the terms of GOR 35, must provide each subsequent manufacturer with sufficient information to permit him to determine the amount of the cost increase resulting from use of the regulation. The canner, or other secondary manufacturer, can then calculate, in accordance with the procedures established in the regulation, the amount of the ceiling price increase to which he is, in turn, entitled.

The regulation provides two general methods by which a manufacturer can calculate the adjustments to which he may be entitled. The first is by calculating an adjustment for an individual commodity on the basis of the materials-cost increase incurred for that individual commodity. For multi-product concerns, however, this procedure would involve serious difficulties and provision has therefore been made for calculating a group adjustment factor or factors.

The maximum pass-through allowed to manufacturers of electrolytic or hot-dipped tin plate is 25 cents a base box. If the full amount of this authorized increase were to be passed on to can manufacturers and by them to canners, the increased price of cans would amount to fractions of a cent per dozen.

Copies of GOR 35 are available upon request to the N.C.A.

Can Order, M-25

(Concluded from page 255)

this exemption from M-25, the can manufacturers must furnish certificates to their packer customers.

Direction 4 to M-25, which was issued June 30 and amended July 18, was revoked by NPA on September 9.

Following is the text of Direction 5 to M-25, as published in the *Federal Register* of September 10:

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter VI—National Production Authority, Department of Commerce

[NPA Order M-25, Direction 5 of Sept. 9, 1952]

M-25—CANS

DIR. 5—TEMPORARY AUTHORITY FOR MANUFACTURE AND USE OF CANS MADE FROM EMERGENCY PURCHASES OF TIN PLATE

This direction to NPA Order M-25 is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and is issued pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. In the formulation of this direction, there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.
1. What this direction does.
2. Authority for manufacture and use of cans.
3. Duration of this direction.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 3 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U.S.C. App. Supp. 2154. Interpret or apply sec. 101, 64 Stat. 799, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U.S.C. App. Sup. 2071; sec. 101, E.O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F.R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.; sec. 2, E.O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F.R. 61; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.; secs. 402, 405, E. E. 10281, Aug. 28, 1951, 16 F.R. 8789; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.

SECTION 1. *What this direction does.* Beginning October 15, 1952, and ending December 31, 1952, this direction permits the unrestricted manufacture and use of cans and parts of cans made from tin plate acquired by a can manufacturer for a specific purpose during the period from June 30, 1952, to September 30, 1952, but which is not economically usable for the purpose for which he acquired it. The objective is to permit the usage of tin plate which, although not the most suitable for the intended use, was ordered as a result of the recent work stoppage in the steel industry because more suitable tin plate was not available.

SEC. 2. *Authority for manufacture and use of cans.* Beginning October 15, 1952, and ending December 31, 1952, irrespective of the can material specifications and quantity usage limitations established by NPA Order M-25, any can manufacturer may manufacture and sell, and any packer may purchase and use, cans or parts of cans made from tin plate acquired by the manufacturer for a specific purpose during the period June 30, 1952, to September 30, 1952, but which is not economically usable for the purpose for which he acquired it. In order to identify the cans or parts of cans subject to this direction, the can manufacturer shall deliver to each purchaser of any cans or parts of cans made from such materials a certificate reading substantially as follows:

Certified for use in accordance with Direction 5 to NPA Order M-25.

SEC. 3. *Duration of this direction.* This direction shall expire December 31, 1952.

This direction shall take effect October 15, 1952.

Issued September 9, 1952.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,

By JOHN B. OLVERSON,
Recording Secretary.

Invitations for Bids

Quartermaster Purchasing Offices—111 East 16th Street, New York 3, N. Y.; 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.; Oakland Army Base, Oakland 14, Calif.

Veterans Administration—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Wash. 25, D. C.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act will apply to all operations performed after the date of notice of award if the total value of a contract is $10,000 or over.

The QMC has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

SAUERKRAUT—25,423 dozen No. 2½ and 81,761 dozen No. 10 cans. Bids due under QM-11-009-52-225 by Sept. 26.

The Veterans Administration has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

BEETS—5,250 dozen No. 10 cans of sliced beets and 5,250 dozen No. 2 cans of beet puree, or equivalents in other size cans, f.o.b. destination. Bids due under S-47 by Sept. 15.

CORNED BEEF—800 dozen 6-lb. cans, f.o.b. destination. Bids due under S-48 by Sept. 15.

MARASCHINO CHERRIES—2,160 one-half gal. jars or 1,080 one gal. jars, f.o.b. destination. Bids due under S-51 by Sept. 16.

VEGETABLE JUICE COCKTAIL—5,750 dozen 46-oz. cans, f.o.b. destination. Bids due under S-53 by Sept. 18.

BOYSENBERRIES—1,300 dozen No. 10 cans, or equivalent in No. 2½ or No. 2 cans, f.o.b. destination. Bids due under S-54 by Sept. 19.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

Convention

Room reservations for 1953 Convention 255

Defense

Can order, M-25 255
OPS pass-through regulation covers increased can costs 255
Parity pass-through 261

Standards

Final FDA order on canned mushrooms 255
Text of FDA standards for canned mushrooms 256

Labor

Wage-hour warehouse ruling still effective 255

Association Activities

N.C.A. issues new booklet on *The Canning Industry* 255
Educational materials for teachers and students 255

Meeting

Georgia Canners Association 256

PAGE

Statistics

1952 asparagus pack 257
Demand and price situation 257
Acreage and production of 1952 food crops 257
Snap beans for processing 257
Lima beans for processing 258
Beets for canning 258
Cabbage for kraut 258
Pimientos for processing 258
Tomatoes for processing 258
Sweet corn for processing 259
Potato production 259
Sweet potato production 259
Dry bean production 259
Stocks of bulk sauerkraut 259
Estimated production of 1952 fruit crops 259

Publicity

Good Packaging Yearbook 260
Illinois Business Review 260
Parade magazine 261

Personnel

New Association members 261

Death

Ole Salthe 261

Procurement

Invitations for bids 262